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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
 WASHINGTON, D. C.

Release:-
 May 10, 1940,
 3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

Reserve

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF MAY 1, 1940

The Crop Reporting Board of the Agricultural Marketing Service makes the following report from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

UNITED STATES

ITEM	WINTER WHEAT			RYE		
	Average 1929-38	1939 crop	1940 crop	Average 1929-38	1939 crop	1940 crop
ACREAGE:						
Sown previous fall (1,000 acres)	47,807	46,364	45,014	12 6,034	1 7,187	1 5,640
For harvest (1,000 acres).....	39,453	37,802	34,076	3,250	3,811	3,214
Percent abandoned.....	17.5	18.5	24.3	----	----	----
YIELD PER ACRE (bushels)	14.3	14.9	3 13.5	11.4	10.3	3 11.3
PRODUCTION (1,000 bushels)	571,067	563,431	3 459,691	38,095	39,249	3 36,476

	HAY			PASTURE		
	Average 1929-38	1939	1940	Average 1929-38	1939	1940
CONDITION MAY 1 (percent)	4 78	4 81	4 80	74	76	74
STOCKS ON FARMS MAY 1:						
Quantity (1,000 tons).....	9,032	16,377	10,865	----	----	----
Percent of previous year's crop..	11.4	17.9	12.9	----	----	----

- 1 Acreage for all purposes.
- 2 Short-time average.
- 3 Indicated May 1.
- 4 Condition of tame hay only.

APPROVED:

Grover B. Hill

ACTING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

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GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF MAY 1, 1940

Crop prospects improved markedly during April and early May as a result of good rains in some areas where badly needed. Prospects for crops, pastures and ranges now appear well up to average for this season of the year. The shortage of subsoil moisture in the southern portion of the Great Plains area means increased dependence on summer rains, and the light snow pack in western mountains tends to limit the supply of water for some irrigated areas, but the moisture situation in the country as a whole appears much better than at this season in most recent years. Conditions appear particularly favorable from eastern Montana and central Colorado westward. Crop prospects appear poorest in the southwestern winter wheat area where the drought last fall caused heavy losses. Present indications are that nearly 11 million of the 45 million acres seeded to winter wheat last fall will be abandoned and winter wheat production is expected to be about 460 million bushels compared with last year's near-average crop of 563 million. Of the 11 million acres expected to be abandoned about 10 million acres are in six States, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico and Colorado. Production in these States is expected to be about 153 million bushels or nearly 100 million bushels below their production last year.

The rye crop and the production of winter oats in the South are expected to be about average. While cool weather has delayed the growth of grass, the widespread rains of April have materially improved prospects for hay and forage crops. Hay production seems likely to be about as large as in the most favorable seasons of the last dozen years. The stocks of hay on farms on May 1 were a little under 11 million tons, slightly more than the average of May holdings during the last 20 years. In comparison with the record holdings of a year ago they show a reduction of about one-third. Even though a rather good

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CROP REPORT

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Washington, D. C.,

as of

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crop of hay is secured, the total of production and carryover may not be materially larger than it was last year. It is too early in the season for definite figures, but, allowing for some further increase in the number of cattle, for some increase in the acreage of wild hay that can be cut, and for the planting of an unusually large acreage of sorghum for forage, the national supply of hay and roughage per unit of livestock on hand next fall seems likely to be fully ample and probably about as large as it was last year.

May 1 reports from growers on fruit prospects indicate that the 1940 crops of apples, pears, grapes, cherries, and plums and prunes, are not expected to be materially different from average, although with the trees not yet in bloom in many States it is too early for definite figures. Prospects for peaches and California apricots appear to be definitely below average.

Freezing temperatures during the winter and early spring months caused widespread damage to peaches in some of the Central States, notably Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Tennessee, and in most of the early Southern peach States. The peach crop is expected to be a near failure in many parts of the Central States, where damage was most severe, and production in the South is expected to be about a fourth below average. Supplies of oranges and grapefruit available for marketing during the late spring and early summer months will be considerably smaller than last year, due to extensive freeze damage to these crops in Florida. Prospects for these fruits during the 1940-41 season are relatively favorable in California and Florida but less favorable in Texas, where the condition of groves is considerably below average due to unseasonably cool spring weather and lack of sufficient rainfall, and in Alabama and Mississippi where the satsuma orange trees were severely damaged by freezes.

West of the Rockies the mild winter has been followed by an early spring, but in practically the whole area east of the Plains the spring has been late. As yet the lateness does not appear serious, although in some sections farmers are so far behind with spring work that further delays from wet weather may cause local reductions in the acreage planted. The cold weather and the late start of grass have lengthened the feeding period and in some areas where roughage supplies were short, farmers have had to piece out with shipped-in supplies. Because of the late season the condition of farm pastures on May 1 was reported only about average but with moisture conditions generally favorable the prospect is for better than average pastures by early June.

Western ranges are very good in most States west of the Rockies and in Montana but only fair to good farther east with western Nebraska, western Kansas and Colorado reporting conditions below average. The late spring also delayed the seasonal up-swing in milk and egg production. Milk production increased less than usual during April and on May 1 production per cow was reported about 1 percent lower than on that date last year. Egg production per 100 hens was about 5 percent below last year on April 1 but by May 1 it was close to the seasonal peak and only about 1 percent lower than on that date last year.

WINTER WHEAT: The production of winter wheat in 1940 is indicated on May 1 at 459,891,000 bushels. This production is 8 percent higher than the April 1 forecast of 426,215,000 bushels, but it is substantially lower than the 1939 crop of 563,431,000 bushels and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 571,067,000 bushels.

The estimate of acreage remaining for harvest is 34,076,000 acres, compared with 37,802,000 acres harvested last year, and the average of 39,453,000 harvested acres. The May 1 reports from crop correspondents indicate that 24.3 percent of the acreage seeded last fall will not be harvested. This is an improvement since April 1 when 29 percent abandonment was indicated. Reports from the southern Great Plains area, where it was extremely dry at seeding time, were considerably more optimistic on May 1 than a month earlier as to how much of last fall's seeded acreage would come through to harvest. But on a large acreage in this section the winter and spring emerged plants are in a weakened and delayed stage of development, and doubt still exists concerning their capacity to produce grain and to overcome the competition with weeds and other hazards.

The indicated yield per harvested acre is 13.5 bushels, compared with 14.9 bushels last year and the average of 14.3 bushels per acre. Improvement in yield prospects during April occurred in all but a few States. Good rains fell during April over much of the winter area east of the Rockies and were of material benefit. While a marked improvement resulted, subsoil moisture shortages still existed in the Great Plains area. Prospective yields in this area are materially below average. Considerably above average yields are in prospect for Montana and the West Coast States. In the soft winter wheat States east of the Mississippi River May 1 indicated yields are lower than last year by .5 to 3.5 bushels per acre, but are expected to be nearly equal to or slightly above average.

Because of the greatest loss of acreage and the low indicated yield in the southern Great Plains area, the greater part of the decline in production this year will be in hard red winter wheat. The indicated production of that class is 28 percent lower than last year and 31 percent below average.

Spring wheat seedings have been delayed somewhat in Idaho, Montana, North Dakota and northern Minnesota. In other important spring wheat areas seedings are about completed except in the higher elevations. Precipitation for March and April was well above normal in much of the spring wheat area and surface moisture conditions are generally very favorable. In parts of the northern plains area there is still a deficiency of subsoil moisture but at present it appears that the crop is starting under conditions which, in many areas, are regarded as the most favorable in any recent year. Temperatures during early May have averaged slightly above normal. It is expected that farmers will be able to carry out their seeding intentions as expressed in March when a seeded acreage of 19,425,000 acres was indicated.

RYE: The 1940 production of rye is indicated as of May 1 at 35,476,000 bushels, compared with 39,249,000 bushels produced in 1939, and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 38,095,000 bushels.

The acreage of rye remaining for harvest as grain is estimated at 3,214,000 acres, or about 1 percent less than the 10-year average of 3,250,000 acres. In 1939 the harvested acreage was 3,811,000. The 16 percent decrease in the acreage for harvest in 1940 compared with 1939 resulted from a 21.5 percent reduction in rye seedings. The acreage seeded for all purposes this season is estimated to have been 5,640,000 acres. About 57 percent of the sown acreage will be harvested for grain, the remainder being pastured, turned under, used for other purposes, or abandoned.

The 11.5 bushel yield per acre indicated on May 1, is 1.0 bushel above the yield obtained in 1939 but slightly below the 10-year average of 11.4 bushels. States in which prospective yields are above both those obtained in 1939 and average are North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California, Utah, and Kentucky.

OATS (SOUTHERN STATES): Prospects for oats in the Southern States are about average. The May 1 condition of 69 percent is the same as the 10-year (1929-38) average, but 2 points above the May 1, 1939 condition. The May 1, 1940 condition in Texas, Arkansas, Alabama, and Georgia is slightly below the 10-year average but equal to or better than average in the other Southern States. In Texas and Oklahoma early growth was retarded by lack of moisture, low temperatures and freezes in April. Beneficial rains and more favorable growing conditions the last three weeks of April resulted in improved prospects. The acreage in Texas and Oklahoma combined comprises nearly two-thirds of the total acreage in the Southern States.

Reporters in the Southern States indicate that this year's oats acreage will be about 52 percent fall or winter sown oats and 48 percent spring sown. The proportion of winter sown oats is about the same as reported for 1939 but materially more than the 10-year average.

HAY: The May 1 condition of tame hay is reported as 80 percent of normal compared with a 10-year average of 78 percent and with 81 percent a year ago. Alfalfa and other tame hays have made very good growth west of the Rocky Mountains, but in most central and eastern States the development of tame hay crops has been retarded by the cold, late spring. Reported May 1 condition is however, above average in nearly all States north and west of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. The situation is less promising farther east where May 1 condition is generally below the 10-year average. In the eastern Cotton Belt the condition of tame hay on May 1 is not very significant because much of the hay crop is made from lespedeza, and from cowpeas and other summer legumes.

Stocks of old hay on farms on May 1, 1940 are about 10,865,000 tons, or $5\frac{1}{2}$ million tons less than on May 1, 1939, but nearly 2 million tons more than the 10-year (1929-38) average.

The heavy farm carry-over of old hay on May 1, 1939 and the big 1939 crop provided a large supply of hay last fall but farm disappearance has been heavy during the winter. Large quantities of hay were used in the East and in

much of the Mississippi Valley because of the hard winter and late spring and in the Southwest because of the lack of the usual wheat pasturage. In the Rocky Mountains and Far Western States the winter was generally mild and hay feeding was light. The present (May 1) farm stocks of hay are near or above average in most States but are below average in an area centering in Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma and another area extending from New England to Kentucky and Tennessee.

PEACHES: Prospective production of peaches in the 10 Southern peach States, as indicated by the May 1 condition, is 10,676,000 bushels, compared with 14,972,000 bushels produced in 1939 and the 10-year (1929-38) average production of 13,998,000 bushels.

Peach prospects in these States declined materially during April due to damage from low temperatures. Indicated production is below average in all of these States except South Carolina, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas. In North Carolina prospects were reduced materially by the April cold wave. Damage was especially severe in the Sandhills commercial area, where crop failures are reported in many orchards. In South Carolina, indications point to a good peach crop in the important Spartanburg area. In York County, however, extensive damage occurred. Many growers in this section report complete failures. In the Ridge section Hileys were almost completely killed, but the outlook for Elbertas is somewhat more favorable. In Georgia, prospects are variable. In the northern part of the State some orchards show prospects for a fair crop, but production in many orchards will be negligible. Prospects also were reduced materially by freeze damage in the main commercial area in central Georgia. A good peach crop is in prospect in Florida.

In Alabama the cold wave caught most of the peaches after the bloom had been shed, and damage was severe, except in a few local areas. Prospects point to a very light crop in Mississippi. In Arkansas peaches in all commercial areas were injured to some extent by the April freeze. Damage was confined, generally, to the lowland orchards, however. Some further losses occurred due to hail damage on April 30 in the area west of Clarksville, and in a portion of the DeQueen-Horatio section. Prospects in the Nashville-Highland and Crowley Ridge areas are nearly average, while the DeQueen-Horatio area probably will have a rather light crop. In Louisiana continued cool weather retarded the bloom and freeze damage was relatively light. Present indications point to a light crop in Oklahoma. Prospects are quite variable, ranging from a near failure in the northwest and north central counties, to a somewhat more favorable outlook in the main peach producing areas in the eastern part of the State. In Texas, prospective production is considerably above average for the State as a whole. Prospects in lowland orchards, however, were reduced materially by the April cold wave.

Although it is too early for an estimate of the California peach crop, May 1 indications point to relatively good crops of both clingstone and freestone varieties in nearly all areas. The May 1 condition of all peaches in California is 78 percent of normal compared with 89 percent on May 1, 1939, and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 77 percent. A good set of fruit is in prospect, and most orchards probably will require considerable thinning.

CITRUS FRUITS: Orange production for the current (1939-40) marketing season is now indicated to be 74,092,000 boxes, compared with 78,863,000 in 1938-39, and 74,785,000 boxes in 1937-38. This indicated production is about 5 percent larger

than that of a month ago, due to increased prospects for Valencias in Florida and California. The Florida Valencia crop is now placed at 8,000,000 boxes, compared with the 1938-39 production of 13,000,000 boxes. Production of early and midseason oranges in Florida totalled 16,000,000 boxes compared with 17,500,000 boxes of these varieties in 1938-39. In California, the 1939-40 Valencia crop is indicated to be 26,860,000 boxes. Production last season (1938-39) was 23,245,000 boxes. The California Valencia crop is developing under favorable growing conditions in all important producing areas. Picking of central California Valencias was started during the third week in April. Production of navel and miscellaneous oranges in California is placed at 17,620,000 boxes, compared with 17,907,000 boxes last season (1938-39). Harvesting of these varieties in central California was completed several weeks ago, and harvest in the southern counties was approximately 85 percent complete on May 1.

Production of oranges in Texas for 1939-40 is estimated at 2,450,000 boxes, compared with 2,815,000 boxes for the 1938-39 season. The orange crop is nearly all harvested in that State. Arizona orange production is placed at 500,000 boxes, compared with 430,000 boxes in 1938-39.

Production of grapefruit for the 1939-40 season is now indicated to be about 3 percent larger than was indicated a month ago, due to increased prospects in Florida. The total United States grapefruit crop is now placed at 33,575,000 boxes, compared with 43,714,000 in 1938-39, and 31,093,000 in 1937-38. Production in Florida is estimated at 15,500,000 boxes, compared with 23,600,000 boxes in 1938-39. It now appears that losses from the January freeze have been somewhat less than was expected earlier in the season. The 1939-40 grapefruit crop in Texas is indicated to be 13,200,000 boxes compared with 15,670,000 boxes in 1938-39. Harvesting of grapefruit in Texas was completed by the end of April. Production of grapefruit in Arizona for the 1939-40 marketing season is estimated at 2,900,000 boxes, compared with 2,700,000 in 1938-39. The 1939-40 California grapefruit crop is indicated to be 1,975,000 boxes, compared with 1,744,000 boxes last season (1938-39).

Prospective production of California lemons is now indicated to be 12,000,000 boxes. This prospective crop is about 6 percent larger than last year's (1938-39) record production of 11,322,000 boxes. In 1937-38 lemon production totalled 9,360,000 boxes.

Prospects for 1940-41 citrus crops are favorable in all States except Texas, Alabama, and Mississippi. In Texas the set of fruit is expected to be relatively light, due largely to unseasonably cool spring weather and insufficient rainfall during the winter and spring months. The January freeze killed very few bearing trees; but the blooming period was delayed considerably due to the low temperatures. The set of fruit may be reduced further in that State unless adequate rainfall occurs in May. In Alabama and Mississippi satsuma trees were damaged severely by the January cold wave. Production in these States is expected to be negligible during the 1940-41 season. Freeze damage was not serious in Louisiana in the principal producing area in Plaquemine Parish. In other sections, however, trees were damaged severely, especially satsumas.

In Florida, some dropping of fruit is reported, especially in groves which were defoliated by the January cold wave, but the present outlook is favorable for all citrus fruits. Prospects are relatively more favorable for grapefruit and tangerines than for oranges. In northwest Florida, satsuma trees

show considerable freeze damage. Some trees were killed and many others were damaged severely. Prospects for limes were reduced materially by the January freeze in the central part of the State, but a good crop is expected in the heavy-producing areas of south Florida, especially in Dade County.

In California, navel and Valencia oranges were at the height of the blossom period on May 1, and a normal to heavy bloom is reported from most sections of the State. It is too early, however, for reliable indications as to what the ultimate set of fruit may be. A heavy bloom was reported in Arizona citrus groves, but crop prospects cannot be definitely determined until after the May-June drop.

EARLY POTATOES: Condition of the early potato crop in the 10 Southern States and California averaged 75 percent on May 1. This condition is two points lower than on the same date a year ago, and one point below the 10-year (1929-38) average of 76 percent.

In North Carolina early potatoes have excellent prospects but are somewhat later than normal. In South Carolina the commercial crop, in the southern part of the State, is in good to excellent condition, but the farm crop has been retarded by unseasonably cool weather. Potatoes in northwest Florida were set back by the cold of mid-April, but in central Florida are in excellent condition with good yields and high quality in prospect. The Mississippi potato crop is later than usual because of low temperatures in mid-April which froze the plants back. Shipments are not expected before the first week in June. The Louisiana crop was damaged by cold weather and excessive moisture but growing conditions are now relatively favorable.

In Texas, harvest is well advanced in the Lower Valley. In areas outside the Valley the season is later than usual. Moisture supplies are ample, however, and the crop is expected to develop rapidly during May. In north Texas the crop is recovering from the mid-April cold wave.

The May 1 condition of early potatoes in California is well above average. Rail shipments are increasing rapidly from Kern County, where harvest has been in progress for several weeks.

MAPLE PRODUCTS: The number of maple trees tapped this season in the ten Northern States producing maple products is estimated to have been 10,111,000 trees which is somewhat less than the 10,520,000 trees tapped last year. The quantity of sirup made, however, of 2,583,000 gallons was slightly above the 2,515,000 gallons produced in 1939. A decrease of about 20 percent in the quantity of sugar made this year is indicated by the present estimates of 611,000 pounds for 1940 and 760,000 pounds for last season. The yield of total equivalent sugar per tree this year was 2.10 pounds compared to 1.98 pounds per tree in 1939.

The 1940 maple season was both late and short in most States due to heavy snows, unseasonably cold weather and in some sections, excessive rain. In spite of these unfavorable conditions the sap was unusually sweet and the sirup of high quality.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production in the United States increased only about three-fourths as rapidly as usual during April this year. On May 1 the quantity produced per unit of population was between 1 and 2 percent above the corresponding 10-year average compared with 4 percent above April 1. Total milk production

however, closely approached the record high May 1 production of the past two years. Milk production per cow averaged about 1 percent lower than on May 1 last year but this decrease was compensated for by increased numbers of milk cows on farms.

Slow development of pastures in the eastern two-thirds of the country appears to have delayed the increase in milk production that normally accompanies the shift of milk cows to green feed. However, with prospects for a rapid growth of grass during the next few weeks, milk production in the next month may recover some of the ground lost during April.

In the South Central States where pastures were nipped by late frosts and retarded by cool weather, milk production per cow continued well below average through April and in States bordering on the lower Mississippi production per cow on May 1 approached 15 year lows for the date. In scattered Eastern States, particularly Maine, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and the Virginias, production per cow was likewise well below average for May 1.

In most other States production per cow was average or above for the date, with Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, Maryland, Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas, and most of the Western States exceeding average by 5 percent or more. In the North Atlantic and North Central States milk cows have been fed more than the usual quantity of grain and concentrates per head, but in most of this area milk production per cow showed less than the usual April increase. In the Western group of States, excellent pastures appear to have materially aided the milk flow, with production per cow in 4 of the 11 States at record high levels for May 1 and in 5 other States closely approaching previous highs.

In the United States as a whole milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents on May 1 averaged 15.42 pounds compared with 15.63 pounds a year ago and a 1929-38 average of 14.82 pounds for May 1. In these herds the 73.6 percent of the milk cows reported milked was slightly lower than the 74.0 percent reported for the same date in the past 2 years, but compares with a May 1 range from 69.3 to 72.6 percent in the 13 preceding years.

PASTURES: With rapid growth of grass west of the Continental Divide offset by delayed development in eastern portions of the country where moisture conditions indicate favorable prospects, farm pastures on May 1 were only about average but showed possibilities for material improvement during the next month. For the country as a whole the condition of pastures averaged 74 percent of normal compared with 76 percent on May 1 a year ago and an average of 74.4 percent for the date during the 10-year period 1929-38. The condition of western ranges averaged 84 percent compared with 78 percent last year and a 10-year average of 80 percent.

During April considerable improvement in pastures was noted in the belt of States extending from Montana and South Dakota southeastward to the Gulf where pastures a month ago were reported in poor condition. Moisture supplies in these States were much improved by April rains. Lack of moisture, however, is still a limiting factor in western Kansas, south central and southwestern Nebraska, eastern Colorado, the Panhandle territory, southern Texas, and much of New Mexico.

In the South, pasture development was much retarded by cool weather and damage by the mid-April freeze. In South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, and Alabama, the condition of pastures on May 1 averaged as low as has been reported for that date in more than 20 years, and in other States east of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio and Potomac rivers, with the exception of Florida, pasture condition ranged from 7 to 11 points below average and 6 to 14 points below last year. In the Carolinas additional rain is needed, but in most other parts of the area moisture appears generally sufficient and with warmer weather pastures should improve.

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In the northern Pacific Coast States, pastures and ranges were in the best condition on May 1 that they have been in recent years and in other States west of the Divide, grazing conditions were generally excellent. In the northern States east of the Great Plains pastures have been late in developing this year. In some of the important dairy sections of the North Atlantic area that were affected by drought last year, the lack of early pasturage has accentuated the problem of feed shortage. In Michigan and Wisconsin lack of sufficient moisture appears to have held back early pastures this season but rains in these States since the first of May appear to have improved prospects. In other northern States east of the Plains, moisture appears generally ample and growth of pastures should respond to warmer temperatures as the season advances.

EGG PRODUCTION: Production of eggs per layer in farm flocks on May 1 lagged behind that of the same date last year. This is the fourth consecutive month showing lower production than in 1939. The lower rate is not surprising, in view of the late cold spring (except in the Far West) and the continuing unfavorable price relation between eggs and feed. However, on May 1 hens are normally near the peak of their seasonal egg laying cycle and their laying rate is least subject to control by management practices, so that the annual variation in rate of production is smallest at that time.

Reported production on May 1 this year averaged 57.1 eggs per hundred layers, or only half an egg per hundred layers less than reported a year earlier. While the present May 1 rate is the lowest for that date since 1936, it remains above the 10-year (1929-38) average May 1 rate of 56.0 eggs per hundred hens. In the West North Central States, where the spring was not quite so unfavorable, the rate per hen was equal to that of last year and in the Far West, where conditions were favorable, it was slightly higher. On the other hand, in the North Atlantic and East North Central areas, where conditions were particularly unfavorable, the rate did not quite equal the 10-year average rate for May 1.

The aggregate of the first of the month reported layings for the first 5 months of 1940 was 201.6 eggs per hundred hens compared with 211.8 last year, 213.1 in 1938, and the 10-year average of 192.6 for those months. This 5 month aggregate was below last year's aggregate rate for corresponding months in all areas but the Far West, but it was above the 10-year average in all areas except the South Central.

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as of	CROP REPORTING BOARD	May 10, 1940
May 1, 1940		3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

WINTER WHEAT

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production			
	Abandoned			Left						
				for			Ind.			
	Average:	1939	1940	harvest:	Average:	1939	1940	Average:	1939	Indi-
	1929-38			1940	1929-38			1929-38		cated
										1940
	Percent			Thous.		Bushels		Thousand bushels		
				acres						
N.Y.	3.7	1.8	3.0	285	21.0	23.5	21.0	5,317	6,274	5,985
N.J.	5.6	25.7	22.0	56	22.0	22.5	22.0	1,226	1,170	1,232
Pa.	2.4	3.0	3.0	924	19.4	21.0	19.0	19,033	19,236	17,556
Ohio	3.8	6.5	2.5	1,923	20.1	19.5	19.0	40,042	37,070	36,537
Ind.	4.2	5.7	3.0	1,506	17.4	18.0	17.5	30,138	27,450	26,555
Ill.	5.1	4.5	3.5	1,755	17.4	21.0	17.5	35,180	38,409	30,712
Mich.	2.3	3.5	1.5	764	20.4	21.0	20.5	16,460	15,120	15,662
Wis.	9.1	7.0	4.0	43	17.7	15.0	18.0	633	600	774
Minn.	12.5	8.3	7.0	149	18.4	17.5	19.0	3,247	2,520	2,831
Iowa	7.8	14.0	6.0	325	18.0	17.0	17.5	7,009	5,950	5,688
Mo.	5.5	6.0	6.0	1,646	13.7	16.5	14.0	25,457	29,205	23,044
S.Dak.	39.3	54.7	15.0	152	11.4	9.5	13.5	1,381	912	2,066
Nebr.	18.0	19.4	30.0	2,222	14.0	11.5	10.0	42,867	35,432	22,220
Kans.	22.0	30.1	44.0	7,231	11.9	11.5	9.0	135,801	111,619	65,079
Del.	2.9	4.0	3.0	74	17.6	18.0	18.0	1,568	1,296	1,332
Md.	2.6	4.3	3.0	392	19.1	19.5	19.0	8,518	7,352	7,448
Va.	2.2	4.4	4.0	531	14.2	14.5	14.0	8,735	7,511	7,434
W.Va.	3.0	7.6	10.0	137	14.9	14.5	14.0	2,080	2,102	1,918
N.C.	2.9	4.1	5.0	431	10.7	12.0	11.0	4,661	5,100	4,631
S.C.	4.7	2.3	4.0	216	9.3	11.5	9.5	1,175	2,415	2,052
Ga.	6.2	9.7	12.0	190	9.0	10.0	9.0	1,134	1,770	1,710
Ky.	7.1	23.7	15.0	375	14.1	11.5	13.0	5,366	4,071	4,875
Tenn.	3.8	7.7	7.0	532	11.0	11.5	11.0	4,241	4,117	3,652
Ala.	5.4	14.3	15.0	6	10.2	12.0	10.5	54	72	63
Ark.	13.7	16.3	19.0	34	9.1	9.5	9.0	534	390	306
Okla.	17.0	11.0	28.0	3,668	11.4	14.0	8.5	46,763	60,438	31,178
Tex.	30.9	29.4	30.0	2,908	10.0	10.0	9.0	32,958	27,650	26,172
Mont.	26.7	9.2	12.0	1,193	15.6	20.0	18.0	9,669	21,980	21,474
Idaho	9.6	9.0	7.0	657	20.4	24.0	25.0	13,166	14,280	16,425
Wyo.	39.0	24.9	35.0	155	10.6	9.5	10.5	1,313	1,720	1,628
Colo.	46.4	34.9	40.0	748	11.6	11.0	8.0	9,003	9,922	5,984
N.Mex.	42.0	19.9	34.0	248	9.4	10.0	10.0	2,565	2,740	2,480
Ariz.	1.0	0.0	3.0	37	22.4	23.0	22.0	841	805	814
Utah	6.6	17.9	1.5	221	16.4	14.0	20.0	5,059	2,240	4,420
Nev.	0.0	0.0	0.0	5	25.6	29.0	26.0	70	87	130
Wash.	19.2	3.4	3.0	1,131	23.8	25.5	26.0	24,342	30,218	29,406
Oreg.	16.8	5.1	2.0	640	19.4	22.0	22.0	12,974	13,640	14,080
Calif.	13.7	17.0	7.0	775	18.1	18.0	18.5	12,489	10,548	14,338
U.S.	17.5	18.5	24.3	34,076	14.3	14.9	15.5	571,067	563,431	459,691

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

May 10, 1940

May 1, 1940

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

RYE

: Acreage :		Yield per acre			Production		
: left for :		:	:	:	:	:	:
State	: harvest	: Average	:	: Indi-	: Average	:	: Indicated
	: for grain, :	: 1929-38 :	: 1939 :	: cated :	: 1929-38 :	: 1939 :	: 1940
	: 1940 :	:	:	: 1940 :	:	:	:
	Thous.	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
	acres						
N.Y.	20	15.7	15.5	15.5	348	341	310
N.J.	23	17.3	17.0	17.0	416	391	391
Pa.	74	13.9	14.5	14.0	1,504	1,058	1,036
Ohio	82	13.8	14.5	14.0	903	1,232	1,148
Ind.	134	11.7	12.0	12.0	1,424	1,608	1,608
Ill.	53	12.0	12.5	12.0	1,048	1,100	636
Mich.	88	11.9	12.5	13.0	1,850	1,512	1,144
Wis.	268	11.1	10.0	11.5	2,768	2,380	3,082
Minn.	389	15.2	14.0	14.0	6,533	7,350	5,446
Iowa	42	14.6	14.5	14.0	1,234	1,044	588
Mo.	33	9.1	10.0	9.0	231	420	297
N.Dak.	650	9.3	8.5	10.5	7,865	7,106	6,825
S.Dak.	478	10.8	9.0	13.0	4,555	4,752	6,214
Nebr.	326	9.3	8.0	7.5	3,008	3,568	2,445
Kans.	54	10.6	10.0	9.0	407	650	486
Del.	10	12.6	13.0	12.5	83	117	125
Md.	19	13.0	12.5	12.5	248	250	238
Va.	52	11.4	12.0	11.0	601	576	572
W.Va.	8	11.6	10.5	11.0	135	74	88
N.C.	62	7.6	7.5	7.0	486	458	434
S.C.	12	8.4	9.5	9.0	76	95	108
Ga.	21	6.0	6.5	6.0	104	136	126
Ky.	19	10.9	9.0	11.5	216	126	218
Tenn.	38	6.9	7.0	7.0	199	294	266
Okla.	39	8.0	8.5	6.5	168	527	254
Tex.	7	10.5	8.5	10.0	30	60	70
Mont.	31	9.0	12.0	13.5	353	420	418
Idaho	8	10.7	11.0	12.0	60	55	96
Wyo.	27	6.6	8.0	7.0	168	200	189
Colo.	55	7.3	6.5	7.0	322	429	385
Utah	4	7.6	8.0	8.5	20	32	34
Wash.	21	8.0	10.0	11.0	156	260	231
Oreg.	60	12.6	12.5	14.5	431	562	870
Calif.	7	12.6	11.0	14.0	97	66	98
U.S.	3,214	11.4	10.3	11.3	38,095	39,249	36,476

mjd

OATS

State	Condition			Percentage of total acreage in					
	May 1			Spring Oats			Fall or Winter Oats		
	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940
	Percent			Percent			Percent		
N.C.	1/ 80	---	80	1/ 58	---	49	1/ 42	---	51
S.C.	74	82	74	22	12	16	78	88	84
Ga.	75	79	72	20	14	15	80	86	85
Fla.	67	77	76	42	39	38	58	61	72
Ala.	75	80	72	47	35	33	53	65	67
Miss.	73	82	75	53	16	14	67	84	86
Ark.	76	80	72	77	61	62	23	39	38
La.	72	80	78	25	8	9	75	92	91
Okla.	69	66	72	94	86	90	6	14	10
Tex.	65	60	64	54	39	36	46	61	64
10 States	69	67	69	60	48	48	40	52	52

1/ Short-time average; no survey made in 1938 and 1939.

CALIFORNIA AND FLORIDA: CONDITION MAY 1 OF CERTAIN FRUIT AND NUT CROPS

Crop and State	Condition May 1		
	Average	1939	1940
	1929-38	1939	1940
	Percent		
PEACHES:			
Fla.	64	45	80
Calif., all	77	89	78
Clingstone	77	91	78
Freestone	77	85	78
PEARS:			
Fla.	62	39	79
Calif., all	75	78	75
Bartlett	---	---	75
Other	---	---	78
GRAPES:			
Fla.	73	73	81
Calif., all	81	87	80
Wine varieties	82	86	83
Raisin varieties	80	87	77
Table varieties	82	86	84
OTHER CROPS:			
Calif.:			
Apples, commercial	77	82	66
Cherries	62	79	1/ 46
Plums	70	73	72
Prunes	65	59	63
Apricots	62	83	30
Almonds	54	78	44
Walnuts	78	83	75
Fla.:			
Avocados	70	66	25
Pineapples	68	57	18
Blueberries	76	68	87

1/ 1940 cherry production in California indicated to be 19,800 tons, as of May 1.

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop		Production ^{1/}		
and	Average			Indicated
State	1928-37	1937	1938	1939
Thousand boxes				
<u>ORANGES:</u>				
Calif., all	34,715	45,914	41,152	44,430
Valencias	19,380	29,234	23,245	26,860
Navel & Miscellaneous	15,335	16,680	17,907	17,620
Fla., all	17,842	26,700	33,900	26,300
Early & Midseason	^{2/} 11,120	13,700	17,500	16,000
Valencias	^{2/} 7,190	10,700	13,000	8,000
Tangerines	^{2/} 2,280	2,300	3,400	2,300
Texas	677	1,440	2,815	2,450
Ariz.	180	350	430	500
Ala.	78	76	96	75
Miss.	39	67	85	59
La.	255	238	385	228
7 States ^{3/}	53,785	74,785	78,863	74,092
<u>GRAPEFRUIT:</u>				
Fla., all	12,338	14,600	23,600	15,500
Seedless	^{2/} 4,480	5,500	7,900	6,500
Other	^{2/} 9,540	9,100	15,700	9,000
Texas	3,538	11,800	15,670	13,200
Ariz.	1,003	2,750	2,700	2,900
Calif.	1,544	1,943	1,744	1,975
4 States ^{5/}	18,923	31,093	43,714	33,575
<u>LEMONS:</u>				
Calif. ^{3/}	7,881	9,360	11,323	12,000
<u>LIMES:</u>				
Fla.	20	70	35	^{4/} 95

- ^{1/}
Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season adopted extends from November 1 to October 31. In other States the season begins about September 1. For some States, in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity and/or eliminated on account of market conditions.
- ^{2/}
Short-time average.
- ^{3/}
Net content of boxes varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 70 lb. net and grapefruit 60 lb.; in Florida and other States oranges 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, about 76 lb. net.
- ^{4/}
December 1 indicated production.

mjd

MAPLE SUGAR AND SIRUP

	Trees Tapped			Sugar Made			Sirup Made		
State	Average			Average			Average		
	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940
	Thousand trees			Thousand pounds			Thousand gallons		
Mo.	260	270	256	17	1/ 6	10	35	1/ 33	50
N.H.	382	265	262	81	26	21	73	58	53
Vt.	5,423	4,242	4,200	738	308	258	1,047	916	1,044
Mass.	242	217	217	68	44	40	56	61	56
N.Y.	3,259	3,018	2,867	350	290	212	723	714	734
Pa.	650	522	433	94	43	36	178	129	112
Ohio	1,201	1,192	1,144	50	9	11	325	370	332
Mich.	452	387	368	30	17	12	105	104	74
Wis.	275	349	507	9	7	2	62	106	104
Md.	58	58	57	20	10	9	23	25	24
U.S.	12,208	10,520	10,111	1,437	760	611	2,627	2,515	2,583

1/ Does not include 23,000 pounds of sugar and 26,000 gallons of sirup in 1939 produced on nonfarm lands in Somerset County.

PEACHES

Condition May 1				Production 17		
State	Average			Average		Indicated
	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940
	Percent			Thousand bushels		
N.C.	66	41	31	1,932	1,505	952
S.C.	64	64	44	1,141	1,484	1,265
Ga.	62	60	44	5,029	3,800	2,814
Fla.	64	45	80	60	33	59
Ala.	59	66	52	1,335	1,705	588
Miss.	59	75	38	798	1,034	480
Ark.	44	65	46	1,718	2,615	2,080
La.	57	69	65	269	409	382
Okla.	31	38	32	526	615	434
Tex.	43	63	54	1,200	1,972	1,622
10 States	55	60	43	15,998	14,972	10,676

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions.

EARLY POTATOES 1/

	:	Condition May 1		:
State	:	Average	:	:
	:	1929-38	:	1939
	:		:	1940
		Percent		
N.C.	81	80		82
S.C.	76	79		79
Ga.	77	79		72
Fla.	72	73		68
Ala.	76	82		68
Miss.	76	78		67
Ark.	76	78		77
La.	75	69		71
Okla.	75	76		71
Tex.	71	66		69
Calif.	86	95		93
11 States	76	77		75

1/ Includes all Irish (white) potatoes for harvest before September 1 in States listed.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT
as of
May 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
May 10, 1940
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

	ALL HAY			TAME HAY			PASTURE		
	: Stocks on farms May 1			: Condition May 1			: Condition May 1		
State	: Average :			: Average :			: Average :		
	: 1929-38 :	1939	1940	: 1929-38 :	1939	1940	: 1929-38 :	1939	1940
	Thousand tons			Percent			Percent		
Me.	116	132	111	87	83	89	84	78	84
N.H.	47	45	36	88	82	89	84	80	84
Vt.	91	100	80	88	82	89	87	79	85
Mass.	56	52	36	87	85	85	84	87	82
R.I.	5	3	4	86	85	83	80	74	76
Conn.	46	63	25	86	89	84	83	83	80
N.Y.	577	660	275	79	82	73	77	79	71
N.J.	52	67	44	81	83	76	80	80	70
Pa.	404	527	267	79	84	76	77	81	72
Ohio	360	595	353	78	83	81	76	80	73
Ind.	314	604	327	77	82	81	77	81	76
Ill.	443	948	629	76	84	82	76	81	77
Mich.	362	598	413	77	86	80	71	80	70
Wis.	484	1,064	731	78	82	82	75	81	73
Minn.	515	1,232	797	74	82	77	70	77	70
Iowa	455	920	644	76	80	81	76	80	78
Mo.	313	656	470	74	81	77	75	80	73
N.Dak.	206	446	350	62	65	68	56	61	63
S.Dak.	206	457	340	70	63	75	66	63	70
Nebr.	400	817	268	77	73	70	73	70	64
Kans.	180	361	115	73	76	74	67	69	62
Del.	10	14	8	79	87	80	76	84	74
Md.	64	90	63	77	87	76	75	85	71
Va.	151	197	120	78	84	76	78	83	69
W.Va.	76	114	73	79	79	75	76	75	69
N.C.	128	237	238	76	79	76	79	80	72
S.C.	82	127	134	67	73	69	72	76	65
Ga.	101	171	125	72	77	66	77	79	68
Fla.	13	17	12	71	72	73	76	75	76
Ky.	237	385	225	79	82	77	78	80	70
Tenn.	260	508	251	77	80	73	78	79	67
Ala.	124	206	145	69	73	64	77	80	68
Miss.	137	279	236	71	74	68	77	78	69
Ark.	159	220	187	76	78	76	80	80	76
La.	40	36	34	73	75	78	77	80	79
Okla.	108	216	68	70	69	71	68	69	66
Tex.	144	220	192	69	67	71	74	66	72
Mont.	219	803	686	79	84	88	71	81	87
Idaho	199	337	250	86	90	94	82	82	94
Wyo.	157	207	164	85	86	86	79	81	84
Colo.	232	385	163	82	89	84	70	83	73
N.Mex.	32	40	36	81	80	82	68	86	80
Ariz.	34	50	72	89	87	79	88	86	79
Utah	82	112	72	84	85	92	79	79	89
Nev.	47	94	83	82	91	83	82	86	95
Wash.	135	209	231	83	85	94	78	79	94
Oreg.	160	296	286	85	83	94	82	78	95
Calif.	287	460	391	83	82	88	78	67	92
U.S.	9,032	16,377	10,865	78	81	80	74	76	74

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD
WASHINGTON, D. C.

May 10, 1940

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State	May 1 (Avg.) 1929-38: Pounds	May 1 1938 Pounds	May 1 1939 Pounds	May 1 1940 Pounds
Me.	14.5	14.9	15.0	14.2
N.H.	15.2	15.1	14.1	14.5
Vt.	15.7	16.3	16.4	16.9
Mass.	18.6	18.5	18.6	19.5
Conn.	17.9	18.4	18.4	18.6
N.Y.	18.9	19.4	19.5	20.3
N.J.	20.2	21.1	19.9	19.5
Pa.	17.9	19.1	17.9	18.6
N. Atl.	18.02	18.89	18.47	18.76
Ohio	16.4	16.8	16.6	16.6
Ind.	15.3	16.6	15.6	15.5
Ill.	15.9	16.7	16.3	16.5
Mich.	18.3	18.8	19.0	19.1
Wis.	18.4	19.3	18.6	19.4
E.N. Cent.	17.24	18.04	17.57	17.95
Minn.	17.6	18.5	18.8	18.5
Iowa	15.3	17.0	16.8	16.4
Mo.	11.4	12.2	11.9	11.4
N. Dak.	13.0	13.8	15.1	15.8
S. Dak.	12.7	13.0	14.0	13.5
Nebr.	14.9	15.2	16.1	15.2
Kans.	15.4	17.0	16.7	14.9
W.N. Cent.	14.58	15.62	15.93	15.33
Md.	14.9	15.7	17.2	16.1
Va.	11.4	12.4	11.5	11.0
W. Va.	11.3	11.4	10.9	10.1
N. C.	11.3	12.1	12.2	12.3
S. C.	9.8	8.6	10.7	9.8
S. Atl.	10.98	11.79	11.90	11.32
Ky.	11.9	13.2	11.7	10.8
Tenn.	10.8	11.5	11.7	10.3
Miss.	8.6	8.6	8.1	6.6
Ark.	10.0	11.1	10.3	9.2
Okla.	12.6	13.9	13.7	11.9
Tex.	10.6	11.2	10.1	10.3
S. Cent.	10.61	11.40	10.87	9.97
Mont.	14.3	16.5	18.0	15.9
Idaho	18.0	19.1	20.0	21.2
Wyo.	12.7	13.4	14.3	14.5
Colo.	14.1	15.4	16.0	16.1
Wash.	19.3	20.3	21.2	22.0
Oreg.	18.6	19.8	20.1	21.1
Calif.	21.1	22.7	21.3	22.0
West	16.75	18.55	19.09	19.47
U.S.	14.82	15.79	15.63	15.42

1/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. Figures for New England States are based on combined returns from Crop and Special Dairy reporters and are weighted by counties. Figures for other States, regions, and U.S. are based on returns from Crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately, as follows: North Atlantic, Rhode Island; South Atlantic, Delaware, Georgia, and Florida; South Central, Alabama, Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Nevada.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

May 10, 1940

May 1, 1940

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

EGGS PRODUCED PER 100 LAYERS, MAY 1 1/

State	Av. 1929-38	1938	1939	1940
Number				
Me.	61.8	63.8	64.5	65.7
N.H.	61.4	68.4	63.9	62.2
Vt.	62.1	66.4	64.8	65.4
Mass.	61.7	67.0	63.5	64.8
R.I.	57.0	61.0	60.6	64.1
Conn.	60.1	61.5	61.3	62.6
NEW ENGLAND	61.3	65.1	63.2	64.0
N.Y.	59.8	61.4	58.4	58.0
N.J.	57.0	58.5	60.1	59.4
Pa.	58.8	59.6	59.8	57.6
N.ATL. 2/	59.4	61.1	60.0	59.1
Ohio	60.0	59.5	59.8	59.1
Ind.	59.1	60.5	60.9	60.0
Ill.	54.8	56.8	57.9	57.2
Mich.	61.6	62.8	60.1	59.3
Wis.	60.0	59.9	58.3	56.9
E.N.CENT	58.5	59.4	59.2	58.4
Minn.	58.0	60.6	58.8	58.6
Iowa	55.4	57.2	57.5	57.9
Mo.	56.4	59.7	58.9	58.9
N.Dak.	55.4	60.1	59.4	58.7
S.Dak.	55.4	58.9	58.6	58.3
Nebr.	55.5	60.0	58.2	59.1
Kans.	57.0	60.7	60.2	59.9
W.N.CENT.	56.2	59.3	58.9	58.7
Del.	54.8	58.9	58.1	59.9
Md.	55.5	57.2	56.5	57.1
Va.	51.7	54.6	54.6	52.5
W.Va.	57.9	59.6	59.4	58.1
N.C.	50.0	53.8	54.2	52.9
S.C.	45.7	45.7	46.2	47.2
Ga.	47.0	47.7	48.1	46.3
Fla.	52.8	54.1	55.0	52.9
S.ATL.	51.5	53.8	53.8	52.8
Ky.	53.3	55.9	55.7	53.9
Tenn.	49.6	52.2	50.4	50.0
Ala.	49.6	51.2	51.2	51.9
Miss.	47.3	48.0	50.5	48.9
Ark.	52.8	53.4	54.6	53.0
La.	47.2	47.8	47.6	46.8
Okla.	54.2	58.9	58.4	57.0
Tex.	52.5	55.6	54.6	53.9
S.CENT.	51.6	54.3	53.9	53.0
Mont.	59.9	63.7	62.4	58.8
Idaho	61.1	61.6	60.7	62.2
Wyo.	56.1	57.6	60.1	61.2
Colo.	55.6	56.8	58.3	57.3
N.Mex.	54.4	54.5	57.0	54.6
Ariz.	54.0	56.5	59.7	56.5
Utah	61.2	60.3	58.2	58.8
Nev.	59.8	61.7	57.1	59.6
Wash.	61.5	63.3	60.5	61.0
Oreg.	63.4	64.2	63.6	63.7
Calif.	58.6	57.8	57.0	58.2
WEST	59.1	59.6	58.9	59.1
U.S.	56.0	58.1	57.6	57.1

1/ As reported for farm flocks of less than 400 layers. 2/ Including New England tld